

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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REPORTAGE ON CONTADORA MEETING IN PANAMA

Session Previewed

PA062340 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2159 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] During the meeting that begins today and which could be its last, the Contadora Group will have to impose its mediation and propose a formula that will move the Central American government to sign the peace document for Central America. Thirteen Central and South American foreign ministers will begin a meeting today in this capital, after the Central American foreign ministers' accepted an invitation from the Contadora Group to come to Panama on an established date to sign the document.

An official communique by the Contadora foreign ministers states that the Panama meeting hopes to officially conclude the negotiation of the text of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America and proceed to the formalization of this international treaty. The communique adds that the final topics of the Contadora document are those contained in Chapter 3 of the document, which deals with arms control and arms reduction, international military maneuvers, and the verification and control mechanisms of the agreement.

According to Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, this meeting will be used to submit Contadora's final proposal to try and reach a consensus. The Colombian foreign minister said that if the Central Americans fail to reach agreement during this meeting, Central America and Latin America will have to seek another path to reach peace agreement in the region.

Two proposals have been presented: the Guatemalan-Costa Rican proposal, which Honduras and El Salvador support, and the Nicaraguan proposal. This has made the signing of the document impossible.

Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo said the following:

[Begin recording] From the standpoint of the signing of the Contadora document, I believe there is a generalized exaggeration. We called the meeting 2 months ago to conclude the Contadora negotiation and sign the document. That meant that two pending aspects needed to be clarified: arms control and arms reduction and joint military maneuvers. In the two rounds of meetings that have taken place here in Panama to reach that goal, we have failed to reach it. At this time the truth is that we are faced with two very different proposals.

In Esquipulas the Central American presidents said that the Contadora process was the best way to achieve peace. I continue to believe that dialogue is the only way to obtain peace and the signing of the document is the ideal solution. I believe it is a very valuable international legal document. It is almost revolutionary, because it binds the parties to obligations on very global issues. It makes important definitions on topics like sovereignty and others.

So, that is the ideal. We should -- and by we I mean the Contadora Group -- let the international community witness what we have done. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, the first Central American foreign minister to arrive in Panama, said that there is little left to negotiate. He showed special interest in the outcome of the meeting.

Chapter 3 of the document for peace and cooperation in Central America deals with the agreements on security affairs. The other two chapters, on political affairs and socioeconomic agreements, have already been completed. Chapter 3 contains eight sections. The first deals with the commitments on military maneuvers. The second section deals with arms control and number of military troops; the third with foreign military bases; the fourth with foreign military advisers; the fifth is on arms traffic; the sixth on the ban on support for irregular forces; the seventh on terrorism, subversion, or sabotage; and the eighth on the commitments on direct communications. This includes the verification and control mechanisms. This is the chapter that must be negotiated during this meeting. It is taking place amid a climate of uncertainty and apprehension on the results that may arise.

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Comments

PA061441 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Report by Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who is the first Central American foreign minister to arrive in Panama, has said that there is very little left to be negotiated. He showed special interest in the development of the present Contadora meeting.

[Begin D'Escoto recording] There is little left to be discussed. We are discussing Chapter 3 and have made some progress. I believe that we must accelerate this as much as possible to finalize the negotiation of a text of a tactical-operational agreement to be signed by the Central American presidents.

I believe that we must take this seriously; that is what we are doing. That was expressed by Central American foreign ministers during our last meeting here in Panama. The Central American presidents said in Esquipulas that there is political willingness in each Central American state to finalize the negotiation and sign a tactical-operational agreement in the area.

If this holds, I think that sometime this month or at the latest in early July we will successfully finalize this negotiation process promoted by Contadora and the Support Groups. This is a difficult process. Despite the presence of Latin American willingness, it is evident that the United States remains inflexible in its determination to sabotage and prevent, or, to use their own terminology, to continue an effective blockage against Contadora. Despite that, and acknowledging the might of the United States, I believe that Latin American determination to achieve peace and cooperation will prevail and we will achieve a happy ending in this process. [end recording]

The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group, which is made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, have been negotiating for more than 40 months to achieve a consensus among the Central American foreign ministers and governments to sign the Contadora peace document. The Contadora Group has enjoyed the support of the so-called Support Group, which is made up of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, since July. With these sets of important countries within the world community, Contadora has been seeking to bring about the signing of a document.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto said that negotiations are not taking place within an appropriate atmosphere.

[Begin recording] There should be an appropriate atmosphere; we are not negotiating within an appropriate atmosphere. The United States continues to wage a war against Nicaragua. Our fellow countrymen continue to be killed every day. If it were not for the high degree of maturity of the Nicaraguan people and that great strength of the Nicaraguan Government, which enjoys such broad popular support, it would be very difficult for any government, given the situation currently being experienced by Nicaragua, to discuss the issue of arms, [word indistinct] and possible reductions and limitations on them. [end recording]

Confusion Reportedly 'Rampant'

PA070159 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Panama City, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Confusion was rampant this afternoon during the advance work session held by the Contadora Group foreign ministers. After 9 hours, the session still has not concluded. It was reported that the foreign ministers of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela were agreed on the presentation of a new proposal which attempts to summarize the outstanding points of the various proposals presented by Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

With this outlook, Contadora will proceed to hold bilateral meetings with the five Central American countries to try to put on the table a proposal on military arsenals and manuevets, issues which led to the paralyzation of the negotiations.

However, Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez, the last to arrive at the meeting with a delay of several hours, surprised everyone when he announced that he had another proposal to place at the consideration of the Contadora Group and the rest of the Central American countries.

Meanwhile, Guatemala's Mario Quinonez warned that the dialogue cannot continue to be abused, and that it will therefore have to be more realistic to reach specific results and not continue "talking for the sake of talking."

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal sharply criticized the Nicaraguan Government, hinting that the political aspects of the document should be opened to discussion again to ensure that Nicaragua will comply with the provisions on democracy, human rights, and the use of power. "We do not want to sign a document that is only good on paper." Madrigales warned, adding that statements by several Sandinist leaders contravene the Contadora document.

The widespread confusion on the expectations of the meeting, the original purpose of which was to close the negotiation period and proceed to the signing of the peace treaty, is increasing. The various foreign ministers are guarded in their statements to the press, conditioning them on the announcements Contadora will make regarding the course that will be followed in connection with the possibilities of continuing the negotiations on Chapter 3 of the Contadora document, "Commitments on Security Affairs."

Abadia Opens Meeting

PA080020 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1742 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Demetrio Olaciregui report from the Panama Hotel in Panama City -- live]

[Text] Following an unusually difficult negotiating process, at noon the Contadora Group meeting began with the Central American and Support Group foreign ministers. The inauguration of the meeting was stalled for 24 hours because the Central American ministers felt that the meeting was only for the Contadora and Support Groups. After these two [as heard] groups reached an agreement, the meeting was inaugurated at noon. Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias, who inaugurated the meeting stated that during the discussions the Contadora document will be submitted containing the two points still pending, along with a proposal drafted by the Contadora Group countries. The foreign minister said: We are going to present an explanatory document which we deem highly valuable. The meeting is to end today. No date has been set for a new meeting because that is up to the Central American foreign ministers. The main thing is that we have reached a specific agreement that gives rise to the hope that we are going to finalize the negotiations shortly, Foreign Minister Abadia said. There will not be any new proposals and the proposals being submitted are reasonable and even-handed, the foreign minister said. He added: It is up to the Central American foreign ministers to work on them and discuss them in order to reach an agreement; and they are politically committed to reach an agreement. Here is Foreign Minister Abadia during the inauguration of the Contadora meeting:

[Begin recording] The Republic of Panama is most pleased to give its warm welcome to the foreign ministers from our brother Central American countries, as well as from the Contadora and Support Groups, meeting once again on this solemn occasion. As you all know, this meeting is being held to comply with the agreements we all made on 7 April, as an invitation from the Contadora and Support Groups to Central American countries. In order to carry out this mandate, we have responsibly and arduously worked since that date to correctly formalize the agreements we made at that time.

In addition, Panama is particularly pleased to express its welcome because we have proven that we are welcoming our brother nations with the same spirit of amphictyony with which Liberator Simon Bolivar entrusted to this land the historic mission of being a place to gather, understand, and unify all Latin Americans so as to ensure the independence and self-determination of our nations.

As we were involved in the process of implementing the agreement reached by the 13 foreign ministers in April, we received on many occasions positive signals from this negotiating task during the two meetings of the Central American and Contadora Group plenipotentiaries. We also were able to listen to the observations of these plenipotentiaries who voiced their respective concerns, interests, and proposals. Furthermore, as a highly significant fact, we appreciate the major contribution of the Esquipulas meeting of the Central American presidents in which the illustrious presidents of the region renewed their trust and adherence to the Contadora Group's efforts as well as their determined commitment to pursue the fulfillment of the objectives of this effort.

Beyond circumstantial difficulties or differences, which are natural in this sort of process, the contributions of the protagonists in this regional situation allowed us to identify the common views and similar concepts which is what matters in a constructive task. These contributions enable us to update, complete, and detail the elements which form the Contadora Group's proposal for regional peace, cooperation, and development, because they substantially consolidated our proposal. As a result of these efforts, and to comply with the mandate we received in April, we have been able to satisfactorily conclude and formalize that proposal by balancing positions and suggestions made by the parties on two matters still pending to finalize the Contadora document. In this fashion, and feasible document which constitutes a combination of the rich contributions made by the spokesmen of the Central American countries.

Having ended that substantial phase, today we formally present this synthesis to the true protagonists, as this proposal was drafted considering all aspects. The time that was once spent assessing many options has run out. We can say this thanks to the sustained effort on the part of all the participants. The phase that now begins is for the implementation of the fruits of this effort. As we begin this new phase at this point, this phase becomes an act of collective as well as individual self-determination and independence on the part of the Central American people. In this way, the Central Americans are using another historical occasion to responsibly express their own political commitment, without being subject to or tools of outside interests and forces.

As we enter this new phase, we must also undertake other practical initiatives that will lead us to the high goals we are all trying to achieve, as defined in the Caraballeda plan of actions, which Central America adopted on 24 January in Guatemala [as heard]. We must move forward with these practical actions until the Contadora Group's act is ratified by all the parties directly involved. These actions will require courage and imagination in order to create new negotiating methods and procedures that will enable us to continue striving for the superior objectives that the noble Central American people require and deserve.

The proposal that the Contadora Group presents today faithfully summarizes months of sleepless nights and Central American contributions. Once it is formally accepted by all those involved, we may proceed to resolve the matters concerning the operational aspects, which will guarantee its satisfactory implementation.

Hence, there are still phases ahead, both in the areas concerning the preparations for the implementation of the act, as well as other practical efforts that are necessary in order to create more suitable conditions for its implementation. However, we will have the courage, imagination, and adventurous spirit to achieve our goals. In this manner, we will open a new page in the contemporary history of the Central American peoples, and of all the Latin American peoples. We know that our brothers will rise up to this challenge of the times. For that same reason, in expressing our warm welcome, we want to reiterate our great satisfaction over your presence here on this unique opportunity that history has given us, which we cannot let go. Thank you very much. [end recording]

'Panama Document' Highlights

PA080145 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2306 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Panama City, 7 Jun (DPA) -- The meeting in Panama City of 13 foreign ministers of Latin America ended tonight without the expected signing of the peace-keeping act for Central America. The meeting adjourned, not wishing to continue debating without reaching a consensus among the Contadora Group, the Support Group, and the five foreign ministers of Central America on commitment formulas on three key issues: armaments, military maneuvers, and verification and control of the commitments of the act.

The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) and the Support Group (Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru) released two documents this afternoon to the five Central American foreign ministers, one containing the draft of the peace-keeping act and another with the so-called "Panama Declaration," which contains a series of recommendations for the future treatment of the situation in the Central American region.

The draft document released contains an account of the work of the deputy foreign ministers of the group and the Central American plenipotentiaries, who have met more than 20 times in Panama City over the past 2 years in search of a solution to the diverse points of the act.

In relation to armaments, Nicaragua and the four other countries maintained to the end opposing views. Nicaragua does not agree to a reduction of its current armaments, termed defensive, while the other four countries insist that the reduction must be general and do not agree with Nicaragua's distinction between defensive and offensive weapons.

Regarding the military maneuvers, Nicaragua demands an end to these now, while the other countries, especially Honduras and El Salvador agreed only to some regulations but not their total elimination.

Regarding the verification and control of the fulfillment of the commitments of the act, the four countries hold that these mechanisms must be resolved and regulated beforehand, to which Nicaragua objects. Nicaragua claims that it is the object of U.S. aggression and demands that the Washington government manifest officially that it will not continue to support the counterrevolutionary groups, that it will not give any more economic or military support to those groups, and that it will cease its aggression against Nicaragua.

The rest of the draft act released by the Contadora Group to the Central Americans contains the other chapters, in which there was consensus among the five countries in the arduous tasks of their plenipotentiaries in past months. Those chapters contemplate matters related to the economy, security, relations with the EEC, and others.

Among the recommendations of the "Panama Declaration," released separately by the Contadora Group and the Support Group, the most salient are:

1. The five Central American countries must adopt decisions on the document released by the eight foreign ministers.

2. The Contadora and Support Groups will wait to be convoked in the future by the Central Americans, virtually ending its mediation task.
3. In the future Central America must express its political will to adopt decisions in the region.
4. The document of the Contadora Group and Support Group is the basis on which the Central Americans must work, but nothing is being imposed on Central America.
5. The Central American countries are sovereign, and by virtue of this the Contadora work is auxiliary in its peace-keeping task and nothing more than that.
6. The eight foreign ministers (Contadora and Support) hope that the work carried out by Contadora in favor of peace in the region will be taken into consideration.
7. The Contadora Group recommends the departure from Central America of foreign forces in the region and an end to support for groups seeking to overthrow governments in the region.

At the end of the meeting, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, speaking on behalf of the Contadora Group, said that "we have placed in the hands of the Central Americans the documents we consider basic for pacification, and now they are the ones who must adopt the future decisions."

Ramirez added that "the Contadora and Support Groups have worked arduously to deliver a document we deem valuable and which has among other virtues that of balancing the views of the five countries."

The Colombian foreign minister spoke earnestly in favor of the work of the Contadora Group, adding that "the Central Americans now have the floor, and in the long run they are now and always have been the ones who must adopt decisions, because we have merely been mediators in this situation."

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto announced that his government "will make an in-depth study" of the document received from Contadora and that "at the proper moment" it will officially communicate its opinion in that respect.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said that "it is too early to give an opinion, and it will be necessary to call a meeting soon of the Central American foreign ministers."

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount said that "now it will be a question of analyzing the document that was tenaciously drafted by the Contadora Group, and my country promises to give priority to its study."

Castillo noted that now it will be necessary to have a meeting of the five foreign ministers to discuss the document of the Contadora Group, "a study which has the nature of a recommendation."

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez declared that his government "has great respect for the Contadora Group" and therefore "will analyze the document meticulously."

Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez remarked: "We are a peace-loving country, and this document leans toward peace in the region, which is why it will deserve every consideration on our part."

Most of the foreign ministers returned to their countries today, except for Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who is scheduled to begin a 3-week tour of several countries.

CAPUTO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH USSR

PY070335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0156 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 June (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today sent a message to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze greeting him on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Argentina and the USSR.

The message says that this anniversary is the best testimony of our peoples' ability to coexist in peace, beyond the historical circumstances they have experienced. It notes the mutual desire for understanding that has become more significant today when the world is suffering the consequences of human misunderstanding, a situation which has brought about an irrational arms race and regional conflicts.

It concludes by noting that the positive meetings which have been held and the prospects of a presidential visit to the Soviet Union prove the successful development of relations between Argentina and the Soviet Union. This makes it possible to envision greater understanding between the two nations, which will contribute to the world's common good.

JAUNARENA FORESEES 'NO CHANGES' IN MILITARY

PY061618 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2250 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 June (NA) -- Newly appointed Defense Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena this afternoon said that "no changes are foreseen" in the Armed Forces hierarchy because of his replacement of German Lopez. He stated that "we shall continue to follow the guidelines established "by the late Defense Minister Raul Borrás."

In a statement to the press a little before being sworn in before President Alfonsín, Jaunarena said that "in general terms, during my administration we shall continue to follow the guidelines established by Minister Borrás, and this was the same policy that was followed by those who succeeded him." He added that this policy "basically seeks to achieve the reintegration of the Armed Forces within the framework of the institutional system and to reorganize them in order to have a modern and effective armed forces." In this regard, he noted that "the most important aspect of this reorganization is to achieve the overall modernization of the Armed Forces. We want to give the country an armed force that has sufficient fire power and that has an agile and mobile structure."

After excusing himself for not expanding on this issue, Jaunarena said: "I do not think this is the proper time to expand on this issue, but we will surely talk about it in the next couple of days."

Regarding the complementary instructions given to the military judge, he said that they are "general in nature so as to encompass all trials, so that they may be treated expeditiously and so that the situation of those persons who are being subjected to trials is resolved expeditiously." He added that "the proper instructions for each trial will be issued at the proper time within this general framework in keeping with Article 10 of Law 23,049."

Regarding the Sivak case, Jaunarena said that "there is not much to add to what has already been said." Answering another question, he said that "no changes are planned" within the Armed Forces hierarchy.

Reaffirms Previous Policies

PY080302 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena yesterday ratified the government's confidence in the Armed Forces and said his ministry would be marked by "a reaffirmation of previous policies and the hope of greater achievements."

In his first day at defence ministry headquarters, Jaunarena underscored the "level-headedness, responsibility and moderation" of all the civilian and military personnel who have worked "in this ministry during difficult times" and added that "they will have to continue displaying those qualities because the days ahead will not be easy."

Upon installing Defence Secretary Hector Rossi and Budget Programming and Control Secretary Adalberto Rodriguez Ciavarini in office, Jaunarena said that "the country demands such personal grandeur from each of us."

At the same time, Peronist Deputies Eduardo Vaca and Alberto Melon yesterday requested Jaunarena be called to brief the Lower House on "the work of para-legal groups" operating within the defence ministry. Other topics the deputies want the minister to report on include: the reorganization of the Armed Forces and the "intelligence services" belonging to the three branches; the "acts of violence and other irregularities" that have occurred on military bases and dependencies; and the government's policy on "state intelligence, security and defence."

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES RECEIVING PRC PROTEST

PY061659 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1602 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- Regarding newspaper reports based on a Beijing-dated news agency item on an alleged PRC protest over the recent incident involving a Taiwan fishing boat, the Argentine Foreign Ministry today stressed that no such protest has been received. The Foreign Ministry's official spokesman stated that on 2 June an official of the PRC Embassy limited himself to requesting verbally and cordially general information about the incident.

BRIEFS

NEW UN AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (TELAM) -- The government has appointed Marcelo Delpech new ambassador to the United Nations, replacing current Ambassador Juan Carlos Muniz. Prior to his appointment, Marcelo Delpech was special affairs under secretary of the Foreign Ministry. This information was released by the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1751 GMT 4 Jun 86 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA -- Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- The Panamanian Government has accepted the appointment of Bernardo Sola as new Argentine ambassador to Panama. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1723 GMT 6 Jun 86 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES HONG KONG IMMIGRANTS

PY062331 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Asked about Bolivian requirements for potential Chinese immigrants, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has clarified the situation, which has elicited a number of comments concerning economic demands. Here are Minister Fernando Barthelemy's comments:

[Begin Recording] The proposal of promoting the immigration of 5,000 Chinese families from Hong Kong is based on several conditions. I am talking about an offer made to the Bolivian Government. Among those conditions we must mention that every family emigrating to Bolivia will contribute to Bolivia's economic development an investment of \$100,000. For us to seriously consider a proposal of immigration we must demand that every family emigrating to Bolivia deposit \$100,000 in a Bolivian Government account in any Bolivian Government bank. This will not be the property of the Bolivian state, but rather it will serve as an indication that they are actually interested in establishing themselves in the country. When they arrive in Bolivia and establish themselves, they will be entitled to withdraw their \$100,000 and invest it in the country. This is the concept. The Bolivian state will not receive \$100,000 for allowing the immigrants to come to Bolivia. [end recording]

LECHIN CONFIRMS DECISION TO QUIT MINERS TV

PY061521 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] After several days of suspense, Mr Juan Lechin Oquendo has finally revealed the contents of a letter he addressed to the rank-and-file mineworkers. In comments to Radio Panamericana, the reelected executive secretary of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] said that in the letter he confirmed his irrevocable decision to withdraw from the FSTMB leadership.

After thanking the rank-and-file mineworkers for trusting him, Lechin Oquendo explained that from now on his goals will be political. Lechin intends to be a valid alternative for the labor sector in the upcoming elections. He also plans to resign from the Bolivian Labor Confederation after he fulfills some pending commitments. The following are his comments to Radio Panamericana:

[Begin recording] [Lechin] I am standing firm with my irrevocable resignation. I have pondered it for a long time. I am now convinced that after 42 years of an intense, aggressive, and bold struggle, with great creativity on the part of the rank and file, not only the workers' but the country's standard of living has not improved. Thus, in my opinion, the only alternative is the political approach, political activity. I want to dedicate all my efforts to cooperating with the many people who want to pose to the country a valid alternative vis-a-vis the momentary, transitory majorities, such as ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action]. This is the reason I have reiterated my irrevocable resignation.

[Unidentified reporter] Don Juan, a meeting has been called for 11 June, when the convening of a special congress could be discussed to elect you [words indistinct]. Could this take place?

[Lechin] No, I do not think it is possible. I was elected in a congress held a few days ago, so I do not think it is viable to hold another congress within 2 weeks. [end recording]

PINOCHET ON 1989 PLEBISCITE, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

PY070304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0032 7 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Jun (EFE) -- General Augusto Pinochet, chief of the Chilean military regime, today reiterated his decision not to modify the political itinerary established by the Constitution, which calls for a plebiscite in 1989. On that occasion the Armed Forces will appoint a single candidate to the Presidency of the Republic for an 8-year term. This candidate will be confirmed or rejected by the plebiscite.

Pinochet stated that the plebiscite "will determine who will act as president of the Republic during the 1989-1997 period." The president at noon today made statements of a political nature during a press conference granted to journalists accredited to Government Palace. The chief of state also said that "to win the plebiscite is a challenge for all true democrats, for workers, security personnel, and everyone who believes in Chile's liberty."

Pinochet also stated that the government does "not exclude any sector a priori" but noted that "those sectors that profess totalitarian doctrines and obey foreign powers exclude themselves."

Those who follow democratic principles but persist in not abiding by the laws currently in force and in promoting acts of violence jointly with extremism to create chaos and anarchy are also self-excluded."

Pinochet added that "the government and the people who support it must understand that the regime's projection into the future is everyone's responsibility and that they need to counteract a campaign by the opposition that has two elements that are easy to sell: demagoguery and illusions." He asserted that these two elements "in addition to the great quantity of other resources they have may deceive the people."

Regarding the civil disobedience program that the Civic Assembly [a group of social organizations of the opposition right, center, and left, including the Marxists] has started to implement, Pinochet said that he will act in a "decisive and energetic" manner. The Civic Assembly program includes partial mobilizations of its member organizations, boycotts against products advertised over television, and a general strike scheduled for 2 and 3 July.

Pinochet stated that "if they are going to carry out acts of force we will have to act accordingly, resorting to all the legal instruments the government has at hand." Anyway, he said, the Civic Assembly and its plans are just more "of the same bravado we have witnessed since 11 September 1973," adding that the Chilean opposition "suffers from lack of realism." He noted that in their "determination to oust and discredit the government they have suffered one defeat after another."

Regarding the existence of sectors of the media that oppose his regime, Pinochet stated that "their lies are so gross, the language they use is so disrespectful, that public opinion automatically rejects them." The chief of state said that "the people recognize those satirical publications, with concealed and perverted purposes, and nobody can regard them as informative journalism, they are nearer schizophrenia than they are to reality."

ELECTORAL LAWS SAID TO TAKE EFFECT IN '86

PYO61900 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia on 28 May stated that the organic laws on the electoral registry and the political parties will be enforced before the end of 1986, "thus permitting the full regularization of political life within a few months." The interior minister made this statement during a conference at which he addressed private businessmen of the Chilean Institute for Rational Business Administration (ICARE) at the Sheraton Hotel.

Commenting on this issue, Garcia said that this is the reason talks have been held with various political groups. Garcia stated that 1986 will witness a breakthrough in the Chilean institutionalization process through the achievements made last year and the drawing up of draft bills to complement the Constitution. "We must conclude all the preparatory work during 1986, and I am talking about 7 more months," Garcia stated.

Garcia said: "At this moment in Chile we are experiencing an extremely important stage for the present and for the future as well. We are going through a period established by the Constitution, providing for a presidential term that ends at a given time and that will necessarily and indispensably result in a sovereign pronouncement by the nation. It is possible that there will be provisions in this constitution that some will like very much and that others will not like very much. However, the truth is that a very clear headline is foreseen in the Constitution, calling the citizenry to make a pronouncement in a fairly short time." Garcia stated: "It happens -- and quite often this is regrettable -- that all this is being viewed with the short term in mind, with a momentary perspective and not with a decisive perspective, overlooking the significance of a sovereign pronouncement by the nation."

JUNTA MEMBER ON ELECTORAL LAW STALEMATE

PYO62231 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Report from Punta Arenas by Rodrigo Araya]

[Excerpt] Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei has arrived on a surprise visit to the Magallanes Zone. Arriving in Punta Arenas yesterday afternoon at 1800 [2300 GMT] Gen Matthei, who is also a member of the Government Junta, made a brief statement to the media. Matthei said that the law on political parties has reached a stalemate because of some serious disagreements between the executive and legislative branches over the minimum number of members necessary to establish a political party.

The Air Force commander stated that the legislative commissions are working hard to review all bills submitted to them, especially those referring to the electoral registration law, for which a draft, which represents a great improvement, has been prepared. Several reports on this draft have already been issued.

STUDENTS ARRESTED DURING DEMONSTRATIONS RELEASED

PY062006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1831 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Jun (EFE) -- The 160 Chilean high school students who were arrested in the last few days during demonstrations of protest against General Augusto Pinochet's government were released late last night and early this morning. According to reports by leaders of the Teachers' Association, seven teachers who participated in the protest demonstrations staged in the streets of southern Santiago are still being held.

Public school students and teachers have been on strike for the last 10 days to protest the announced "municipalization" of the state high schools. About 1,000 students, among them women and children under 12, were arrested during demonstrations against Gen Pinochet's government.

OFFICER SHOTS TEACHERS IN TALCAHUANO INCIDENT

PY080255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Talcahuano, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The Army has issued a communique reporting that during an incident today a noncommissioned officer shot two teachers who are leaders of an organization that opposes the government of General Augusto Pinochet. Teachers Luciano Vejar and Daniel Cuevas, who were wounded by the noncommissioned officer, belong to the Chilean Teachers Trade Union Association (AGECH), which has strongly opposed the government's decision to place state-run high schools under municipal control.

According to the Army communique, the incident occurred early in the morning when a plainclothes noncommissioned officer fired his gun after quarreling with the teachers.

In the past 2 weeks the Carabineros have arrested some 900 people, including students and teachers, who were demonstrating against the decision to place high schools under municipal control. Some 3 million students attend state-run high schools.

ARICA OFFICIAL RELEASES SWEDISH TOURIST, 2 OTHERS

PY070146 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Report from Arica by Jose Manriquez]

[Excerpts] The Arica military prosecutor a few hours ago released three people who were arrested during a search carried out by Carabineros at dawn on 31 May. Those released are Swedish citizen Anders Gransmark, who was spending his vacation in Arica, and two members of the Duran Zina family, who have been charged with belonging to the extremist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR].

The military prosecutor also dropped charges against Dolly Zina de Duran and her daughter Silvana Duran Zina, 20, and ordered their release. Dolly Zina, her daughter, and the Swede Anders Gransmark told Radio Chilena that they felt no hatred for those who arrested them and held them incommunicado until today. Zina stated that she hoped for the release of her son Ricardo Duran, 21, who is charged with being a leader in the FPMR, and her husband, Pedro Duran, who was arrested in a demonstration against the regime.

REBELS CLAIM ATTACK ON VENEZUELAN BORDER POST

PA072359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG), an umbrella organization for several Colombian rebel groups, has claimed responsibility for the attack against the Venezuelan military post of Los Bancos.

The guerrilla action, staged before daybreak on Saturday, "is to protest the ineptness of the two governments -- Colombian and Venezuelan -- in resolving the territorial and submarine waters problem and the treatment Colombians are afforded in the neighboring country," a communique sent to the private radio station RCN states. The CNG also expresses its "discontent" over the turn the Central American situation has taken and the continuous postponement of the signing of the document for peace and cooperation in Central America presented by the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela). The CNG includes the M-19, Popular Liberation Army (EPL), and the pro-Indian Quintin Lame movement.

ELN Claims Responsibility

PA082350 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2208 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jun (REUTER) -- A Colombian guerrilla group, the National Liberation Army (ELN), claimed credit today for the attack on a Venezuelan National Guard post in the border state of Apure which left three soldiers dead.

The attack was to protest the delay in the signing of the Contadora Document, the impasse in the bilateral discussions to put an end to the dispute on land and underwater areas, and the mistreatment by Venezuelan guardsmen of Colombians who cross the border, according to the ELN communique released to local radio stations.

The official report from Caracas states that 3 soldiers were killed and 11 more wounded Saturday morning when Colombian rebel forces crossed the border and attacked the military post of San Camilo municipality in the State of Apure. The Venezuelan Defense Ministry communique stated that "the unconventional force at the service of subversion and drug trafficking" fled into Colombian territory after the attack. These reports have not been confirmed by Colombian authorities.

FEBRES CORDERO APPOINTS 3 NEW MINISTERS

PA061815 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Quito, 6 Jun (AFP) -- President Leon Febres Cordero has appointed three new state ministers in the posts of finance and public credit, public works and communications, and education and culture, and three other ranking officials in a reorganization that followed the resignation en masse presented by his cabinet last month.

Economist Alberto Dahik, who was president of the Monetary Board, will replace Francisco Swett in the Finance and Public Credit Ministry.

Alredo Burneo was replaced as minister of public works and communications by Cesar Rodriguez, a construction engineer with experience in the field.

Liberal Luis Andrade Nieto, former mayor and former councilman of Quito, who shared the views of the former minister of that ministry, Camilo Gallegos, who died in an aircraft accident in late April, was designated for the Education and Culture Ministry post.

The president appointed Federico Arteta as his representative and president of the Monetary Board to replace Dahik.

Journalist Patricio Quevedo, who held the post of secretary of public information, was appointed to replace Joffre Turbay in the Secretariat of Public Information. Marco Lara, also a professional in his field, was appointed national secretary of public information.

The decrees with the respective appointments were signed by the chief of state today, and the new officials will assume their posts on Monday.

ALFARO LIVES LEADER DENIES TIES WITH MONTONERAS

PA051956 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Quito, 4 Jun (EFE) -- In a letter addressed to Government Minister Luis Robles Plaza, Arturo Jarrin, top leader of the guerrilla group Alfaro Lives, Dammit (AVC), denied any ties between his organization and the other Ecuadoran guerrilla group Free Homeland Montoneras (MPL).

Jarrin thus denied recent reports by Robles Plaza, who said that the MPL -- which between 20 and 25 May held Constitutional Guarantees Tribunal member Enrique Echeverria hostage and later surrendered -- is linked to the AVC and Colombia's M-19 guerrillas.

"We have no ties" with the MPL, Jarrin said in the letter, a copy of which was sent to EFE, in which he also accuses the other guerrilla group of "fleeting adventurism" and of "shameless surrender" in the Echeverria case.

LIMA BOMB BLAST KILLS THREE; GARCIA NEARBY

PY072130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (AFP) -- Unknown terrorists today detonated three bombs near Plaza Bolognesi, in Lima, where Peruvian President Alan Garcia presided over a military ceremony. The bombs killed three people and injured three others. The first bomb went off shortly before the president arrived at noon for the oath to the flag ceremony for new recruits on the Battle of Arica during the war against Chile in 1880.

After the ceremony two other bombs went off near the rostrum from which the president had observed the ceremony, during which War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres read a proclamation advocating struggle against terrorism.

Another bomb went off in a restaurant near Plaza Bolognesi, killing two people outright and injuring four others, one of whom later died. The victims were identified as a schoolgirl, a waiter, and a son of the restaurant owner.

Despite strict security measures around Plaza Bolognesi since the afternoon of 6 June, the terrorists, presumably of the Maoist Shining Path, managed to plant the bombs.

SHINING PATH BEGINS OFFENSIVE IN PUNO DEPARTMENT

PY072230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (AFP) -- It was learned here today that Maoist Shining Path terrorists this week began an offensive against peasant enterprises created by the 1969 agrarian reform in the Department of Puno, near the Bolivian border.

Sources of the Association of Peasant Enterprises in Puno have reported attacks against three SAIS [Farmers social enterprises -- Sociedad Agricola de Interes Social] in the provinces of Azangaro and Juliaca, north of Lake Titicaca. They reported that on 4 June, a large group of terrorists attacked the La Union SAIS, in Azangaro. After ransacking and setting fire to the hamlet, they dynamited several tractors and fled, taking 300 pedigree heifers. The same day, several landless peasants, apparently instigated by the terrorists, invaded the ocarau SAIS, 12 km from Juliaca. The peasants decided to defend their land, but fortunately no confrontation took place, and talks were held between the two groups.

On 1 June, the source added, armed individuals occupied the Sillar SAIS, in Azangaro. They burned the hamlet and took 4,000 sheep. some of the animals were killed and others given to peasants. The Shining Path has been active in this part of the country since the beginning of this year.

TERRORISTS TAKE OVER RADIO STATION, BROADCAST MESSAGE

PY072240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that four subversives -- two women and two men -- took over the Radio Uno FM radio station and, after overpowering the radio station's personnel, broadcast a recorded 15-minute message against the government and against recently enforced security measures. The subversives, wielding revolvers, submachineguns, and bombs, broke into the radio station offices in the San Isidro residential district, locked the personnel in a room, and broadcast the message, said radio announcer Gloria Pineda.

Near the station door, the assailants planted a bomb, which was defused by the police. They also painted the walls with antigovernment slogans. Members of the emergency squad, who are searching for the rebels, have stated that the bomb had a battery-powered electric detonator which, in case of mishandling, could have set off the bomb accidentally.

WAGNER VIEWS BOLIVIA, CONTADORA NEGOTIATIONS

PY062140 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1350 GMT 5 Jun 86

[From "Expanding the News" program, telephone interview with Foreign Minister Alan Wagner by Martinez Morocini; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Wagner Tizon has said that Peru does not seek to become a leader among the nonaligned countries. Rather it proposes a restructuring of the international system. He also announced a meeting among Peruvian, Argentine and Bolivian transportation ministers to study railway transportation. Minister Wagner likewise confirmed his participation in the Contadora Group meeting to discuss the situation in the region and future projections.

[Begin recording] [Wagner] [in progress] ... to jointly analyze a railway corridor to link the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans [words indistinct] Buenos Aires.

Regarding the border integration aspect, we have agreed to promote a project that is being carried out with the aid of the UN Development Programs to study the development of Lake Titicaca.

The Bolivian foreign minister and I have also met with the IDB president to try to obtain his cooperation and approval for a technical cooperation program to select development projects for the altiplano region in our countries.

[Martinez] Minister, there is a general impression that Bolivia is not satisfied. It is known among diplomatic circles that Bolivia prefers a stronger attitude by Peru regarding Bolivia's maritime cause, its constant negotiation to obtain a sovereign and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean. After your meeting with the Bolivian foreign minister, could we say that the recent agreements satisfy the Bolivian people in their aspirations to obtain an outlet to the Pacific Ocean?

[Wagner] Well, to begin with, observers and analysts are free to think what they please about the reports they read. The important thing, however, is that we reached a consensus with the Bolivian foreign minister, and we have approximately expressed it in our joint communique. It clearly states that the Bolivian foreign minister has briefed me on the progress toward resuming talks with Chile within the process of solving the landlocked problem.

I expressed my hope that their talks achieve a solution. This is what really happened and what the communique states. Of course, there have been some Bolivian press reports that called for a stronger Peruvian reaction, which actually is not appropriate, first because the Bolivian maritime problem started after the 1870 war when Peru lost two important provinces; and because this is exclusively a Chilean and Bolivian problem which should be solved through negotiations between the two; and third, because Peru should only comment on this issue if the Arica region, which was previously Peruvian, is threatened, as established by an annex protocol to the 1929 treaty between Peru and Chile. There are other solutions to the Bolivian maritime problem that would not require Peruvian approval.

[Martinez interrupting] Minister, the problem with you, I must respectfully say, is that being a diplomat and our foreign minister, you certainly have diplomatic answers for our questions. Therefore, I will not ask you why President Alan Garcia has canceled his trip. I do wish, however, that you would tell our audience about the benefits and the inconveniences Peru can expect from becoming a leader of the nonaligned countries.

[Wagner] Well, to begin with, I hope you meant to offer constructive criticism, Mr Martinez Morocini. Diplomacy must not be confused with hypocrisy or lies. When I speak, I do so as the foreign minister of Peru in defense of our national interests. Regarding your question, I presume you mean the nonaligned movement.

[Martinez] Yes, that is what I mean.

[Wagner] Peru is actively participating in that movement because it is an important force within the process of adopting international measures not dealt with by the United Nations. It has been supported by Peru since it was founded because it proposes a restructuring of the international system so that the developing countries can have more influence on the making of decisions pertaining to [words indistinct] peace and safety. It seeks to make changes in the existing international economic order to make it fairer for us.

Our ever-increasing participation began with our presence in the foreign ministers meeting in Luanda, Angola, and has continued with our constant presence at the different stages of the movement. We have never tried to assume leadership within the movement. Actually, leadership is not something that is sought. It is just a result of the dynamics of a process developed by the interests of the other members, which may prompt a certain country to assume a more important position. Therefore, the Nonaligned Movement is trying to deal with problems that affect our interests, seeking points of agreement with other countries with which we share similar problems to achieve objectives for the convenience of all.

[Martinez] We confirm our opinion of your ability and intelligence minister. Finally, will the Contadora Group meet tomorrow to sign a peace document or not?

[Wagner] Yes, there will be a meeting but not to sign an agreement. My Contadora Group colleagues, who are negotiating the text of the peace document, have informed me that although some progress has been made on the Central American problem regarding arms limitation and international military maneuvers, they do not foresee the negotiation process concluding by 6 June, as was our objective.

The last news I got is that tomorrow over the weekend there will be a meeting of the Contadora Group and Contadora Support Group ministers, to which I have been invited. We will evaluate the situation and plan our future steps. Thus we will determine how to continue contributing to the peace process in Central America when we meet in Panama.

[Martinez] Minister, for "Expanding the News" we thank you as always for your kind cooperation.

[Wagner] Thank you. [end recording]

BELAUNDE OPPOSES RAPPROCHEMENT WITH CUBA

PY061814 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 27 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Concerning the "excessive friendship and rapprochement" [toward Cuba] shown by the current government, former president Fernando Belaunde Terry has agreed with novelist Mario Vargas Llosa, stating that "Peru should not be a Cuban ally or beachhead." "In my opinion, this is harmful for the country," Belaunde said.

Regarding Vargas Llosa's statement that the rapprochement with the Caribbean country could lead one to think that Peru is a Cuban ally or beachhead, Belaunde said that "this is astonishing because it involves an alignment within nonalignment."

In addition, Belaunde described as "dangerous" the statement made by Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro that UNESCO's new information order must be supported.

"Liberty is like a cross. As a whole it is a symbol, but split it is a piece of wood. Thus, freedom of the press cannot be split. It does not need resolutions. Therefore, we will always be intransigent and fight for the full effectiveness of press freedom, Belaunde stated. Belaunde emphasized that "there must be complete and full freedom as was the case under my administration."

BRIEFS

NEW SALVADORAN, PORTUGUESE AMBASSADORS -- President Alan Garcia today received the credentials of Salvadoran Ambassador Roberto Linares Nunez and Portuguese Ambassador Luis Martinez Pasos Alonso. [Summary] [Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May PY]

GDR CULTURE ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT -- In a ceremony commemorating the 14th anniversary of the Peruvian-GDR Culture and Friendship Association, Senator Gustavo Mohme Llona took office for a 2-year term as president of the association. GDR ambassador Klaus Hartmann attended the ceremony. [Summary] [Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 May 86 p 6 PY]

YELLOW FEVER KILLS 18 -- La Merced, 22 May -- Yellow fever, which mostly attacks men, has killed 18 in this city during the last few days. Dr Edmundo Cayrampoma, head of La Merced hospital, has said that there are often outbreaks at this time of the year, when country people who have not been vaccinated come to town. For this reason vaccination brigades are being organized to control the spread of the disease. [Summary] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 23 May 86 p 13 PY]

BORDER POST ATTACKED; 3 SOLDIERS KILLED

PA072203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1903 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Caracas, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Defense Ministry has attributed today's attack on a Venezuelan Army post on the Colombian border in which 3 soldiers were killed and 11 wounded to "irregular bandit forces sponsored by subversion and drug trafficking." Reports issued over local radio broadcasts said the attack was carried out by Colombian guerrillas interested in seizing weapons, recalling that military columns of the Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN) are active in the area.

The communique states that at 0100 local time on Saturday "irregular bandit forces sponsored by subversion and drug trafficking" attacked the Los Bancos Army post on the border marked by the Arauca River (approximately 800 km southeast of Caracas). The rebels "staged a surprise attack using long-range guns and fragmentation grenades. The Venezuelan Army repelled the attack vigorously (...) preventing a takeover of the base, which was the primary aim of the bandits, in view of the number of forces that participated in it, the element of surprise of the attack, and the arms that were used."

According to reports picked up from radio stations, in the area, the assailants surprised and killed three guards, and once inside the military posts, they killed four other soldiers, thus increasing the toll of military casualties.

The military communique states that the Armed Forces, after repelling the attack, began an operation to track down the irregular forces -- which continues -- and "set into motion the combined operations established for such cases by the Venezuelan and Colombian Armed Forces." This was in response to the fact that "the rebels fled toward Colombian territory." In the course of the pursuit operation the Venezuelan Army found "abandoned gear and traces of blood that indicate that there were also casualties among the bandits," the communique adds.

Defense Ministry Vice Admiral Andres Brito issued "precise instructions to the Armed Forces in that area to act forcefully, using all their fire power against these groups of subversives, who are attempting to internationalize subversion and which have become increasingly harmful due to their proven links with international drug trafficking."

Today's attack is the second of this kind to take place so far this year. Three months ago in the Zulia River area, approximately 200 km north of Arauca, presumed members of the "America Battalion" (headed in Colombia by the nationalist M-19 guerrillas) attacked a National Guard paramilitary patrol, killing one soldier and seriously wounding three others.

BRIEFS

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS -- The Organizations Directorate of the Public Administration [Direccion de Organismos de la Administracion Publica] has announced the following appointments. Eduardo Mayobre is the new director of the Foreign Trade Institute. Mr Mayobre had been until now the director of the Central Budget Office [Oficina Central de Presupuesto, OCEPRE]. Eduardo Aguilera is now the OCEPRE'S new director. Pedro Lava Sanchez is the new president of the national Nutrition Institute [Instituto Nacional de Nutricion, INN]. Moreover President Lusinchi has appointed Alexis Olmos Merovia as Yaracuy Governor, replacing Felix Guevara Iglesias. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 86 PA]

MEETING WITH U.S. LEGISLATORS 'SUCCESSFUL'

PA061930 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by Jorge Roldan]

[Excerpts] Although the representatives of Mexico and the United States only reached one agreement, on drug trafficking, during the 26th interparliamentary meeting, Antonio Riva Palacio, head of our delegation, has described this meeting as successful. He noted that the meeting was not aimed at negotiating specific solutions. The reasons for it was to seek agreements that allow, at a given time, the two countries to maintain adequate relations.

The Senate leader stated this at Mexico City's airport upon his return from the United States. He admitted: "The relations between Mexico and the United States maintain the degree of difficulty which corresponds to two neighbors that have differences in certain aspects."

However, he stressed that President Ronald Reagan, with whom they met at noon yesterday, admitted that, aside from the existing differences between the two parties, Mexico is a friendly country with which one can coexist and seek pertinent solutions in order to have better relations.

Riva Palacio explained that he feels that the most important conclusion reached was to have admitted that the drug trafficking problem should not only be blamed on Mexico as it had been stated before, but that it is the responsibility of the two nations. Consequently, Mexico and the United States must help fight drug trafficking.

Riva Palacio, the head of the delegation of PRI senators and deputies of all the parties represented in the Chamber of Deputies, was asked if the U.S. legislators understood that Mexico will not permit any interference in its problems, and he replied: "Of course they understood that perfectly well. There was no reason for them not to understand it because, in addition, we must report that the U.S. legislators explained their views and we explained ours." "But it was understood that there was no agreement in the position of each delegation.

U.S. AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTEE CRITICIZED

PA070147 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2208 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (DPA) -- Charles Pilliod is facing problems even before being officially appointed new U.S. ambassador to Mexico. The Mexican opposition has demanded an investigation into Pilliod's background, as he allegedly bribed Mexican businessmen in 1977 while representing the U.S. Goodyear company in Mexico.

John Gavin, the previous U.S. ambassador to Mexico, was continuously attacked during his 5 year in office. Prospects do not look any brighter for the probable new head of the U.S. diplomatic representation in Mexico City.

Mexican leftists have criticized President Ronald Reagan's choice, stating that "naming a person who follows the traditional Reagan policy shows a lack of respect towards Mexico. This policy reveals the aggressive and irresponsible attitude towards Mexicans," Gilberto Rincon Gallardo of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, stated. Gallardo added that if a charge has been made against someone who boastfully "accuses Mexico of being a corrupt country, the least the Mexican Government can do is demand a full investigation."

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR CALLS FOR MORE CUBAN TRADE

FL070216 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Ambassador to Havana Enrique Olivares Santana said today that Mexico and Cuba have the firm goal of increasing bilateral trade agreements despite the economic disorder. He added that proof of this is the revision of the Cuban National Bank's trade agreement with Mexican authorities. The goal of this agreement is to equalize the balance that currently is favorable for Mexico.

Interviewed at the Mexico City airport before returning to Cuba, Olivares Santana said that trade between the two countries during the past year was between \$85 and \$100 million with a good portion being favorable for Mexico. Nevertheless, he said the two governments had signed a trade treaty to facilitate the presence of Cuban products in Mexico and to be more equal.

When asked if economic problems could alter the social order of Mexico and Cuba, the diplomat said he had confidence that Mexico's productive capabilities would substitute oil income since the future of the country is linked to non-oil exports. The existing trade councils at our embassy should make a greater effort to correct a series of traditional aspects and accelerate the promotion of Mexican products.

DE LA MADRID, COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT MEET

FL061203 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- At Los Pinos official residence, President Miguel de la Madrid and Virgilio Barco, the President-elect of Colombia, today held talks during which they discussed matters of bilateral and multilateral interest.

President De la Madrid congratulated Virgilio Barco on his electoral victory and praised the Colombian people for another democratic demonstration. In addition, during the meeting, which was termed very cordial, the two leaders voiced satisfaction for the excellent relations prevailing between Colombia and Mexico.

De la Madrid and Barco reviewed some bilateral projects of economic cooperation which could be speeded up opportunely. The two presidents also examined the Latin American panorama and noted that excellent possibilities exist for developing political, economic, and cultural rapprochement.

Simultaneously, Mrs Paloma Cordero de la Madrid and Carolina Isackson de Barco held a meeting. Virgilio Barco and his wife are paying a private visit to Mexico and took advantage of their stay to meet with President De la Madrid.

COSTA RICAMADRIGAL REJECTS CONTRA AID, CONTADORA LINK

PA062352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has said that the \$100 million in aid [for the contras] that President Ronald Reagan's administration is trying to obtain from the U.S. Congress is a process separate from Contadora and therefore does not affect the Contadora efforts. In this connection, he said that because it entails internal policy affairs of the United States in its relations with Nicaragua, the request is something in which Costa Rica cannot intervene.

He stressed however, that unless the internal conflicts that affect all countries of the area are resolved, it will not be possible to reach a peaceful solution in the region. Until an international atmosphere of democratization is created, peace in the Central American region will be difficult to achieve; thus, it is necessary to employ diplomatic pressures to create such an atmosphere, he said. That is why Costa Rica, with its historical tradition of democracy, will try to motivate different countries of the world to become truly interested in the Central American problem.

President Oscar Arias has said that on that subject the European and South American countries must understand that if they do not become interested in the regional conflict, Central American violence could reach their borders.

EL SALVADORCATHOLIC CHURCH AGREES TO MEDIATE DIALOGUE

PA062024 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Catholic Church is willing to mediate in the third dialogue proposed by President Duarte in the hope that the sides will respect the mechanism that the church will suggest, Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, has said.

[Begin Rosas Chavez recording] The president publicly asked the archbishop to preapre this meeting. In other words, the president has already made a formal request. Now we have to wait for the other side to agree with this formula for the church to prepare this third dialogue. Therefore, the [rebel] fronts must now respond to Msgr Rivera y Damas on this proposal. That is the first thing.

Let us assume that the church is tasked with preparing this third round. The first question is whether the archbishop will maintain the stand he expressed in previous dialogues. He talked to the two sides and reached the consensus that if there was a third round a different methodology would be used. That is, there would be no public meeting without previous private agreements.

Therefore, in a way, a public meeting would be a solemn moment to announce what is agreed between the sides. During the public session progress would be made, not lost. With this methodology we want to avoid frustrating the people; we do not want to create expectations that will not materialize. We think it is dangerous to expose this dialogue to failure. [end recording]

When asked about the occupation of the cathedral by the Committee of Mothers, he said that the problem was partially resolved as a result of a dialogue with Msgr Rivera y Damas.

[Begin recording] On 4 June a commission of mothers visited the archbishop and committed themselves to evacuating the cathedral. In the evening approximately 10 mothers decided to stay in the cathedral crypt, because they live far away and could not return home yesterday. This morning another delegation showed up to reconsider the 4 June decision, because they claim to have security problems, etc. However, we agreed to respect the agreement to evacuate the upper part of the cathedral. A group of peasants who had been there before were in the crypt, but there were some mothers there as well. That is what we know at this time.

Therefore, the situation is developing positively. We hope it will be completely resolved in the next few days or hours. [end recording]

RIVERA Y DAMAS DENIES 'PROGOVERNMENT' BIAS

PA082306 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1913 GMT 8 Jun 86

Text] San Salvador, 8 June (DPA) - Today San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas rejected criticism of him by the Salvadoran guerrillas. The guerrillas labeled him "progovernment" during a commentary carried over the rebel station Radio Venceremos after the prelate commented that after 2 years of Christian Democratic government it could be credited with some positive things.

"I am not praising the government, and this is not the first time the guerrillas have attacked me and then apologized later," the archbishop noted and maintained that indeed the government could be credited for some positive things. Regarding the Catholic Church, he stressed that he would like to know if there is any other entity or group in El Salvador which has strived as hard to humanize the conflict as the church.

"I do not know where these criticisms come from. However, just 8 days ago I met outside the country with the FMLN's Commanders Ana Guadalupe Martinez and Salvador Samoya, as well as with Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora. They told me they no longer wanted my mediation," the prelate stated with a smile.

Regarding the expected third round of talks between the government and the guerrillas, he noted that nothing has yet been finalized. He added that no decision has been made on whether to continue working with the mechanisms agreed to on 30 November 1984 during the second meeting in Ayagualo, La Libertad Department.

If something else is decided on, the two parties must agree on everything; and for that reason there was talk of holding preparatory meetings, the archbishop explained. Asked if he felt that the rebels had adopted a propagandistic stance by wanting to come to the country to talk to other sectors, the archbishop replied: "In this process, the two parties will want to take advantage of every situation for propaganda purposes."

Moreover, during today's homily at the Metropolitan Cathedral Rivera y Damas also rejected charges against him by a former member of the nongovernment human rights commission in El Salvador. This person said that the archbishop tolerated the church's channeling of foodstuffs to the guerrillas. Msgr Rivera y Damas said: "In the past few years the emergency situation generated by the war has forced the church to multiply its assistance programs to the victims of the conflict."

This is done in the manner "of the good Samaritan, that is, without bias, and some persons could be scandalized by this point," the archbishop added. He admitted that there are other groups which help only their own, thereby discriminating on political grounds.

Regarding the source of the funds for the Archbishopric's social action programs, Msgr Rivera y Damas explained that the main thing is to affirm categorically "that we do not receive funds from the government or assistance from AID (Agency for International Development), despite their repeated offers to us." The funds come from sister churches and nongovernmental private agencies that understand that only the church can reach the neediest, he added.

To continue, he said that today's mass at the Metropolitan Cathedral was to atone for the desecration of the church by a group of mothers and relatives of political prisoners, missing persons, and murder victims who had occupied it for several days. Rivera y Damas explained that the police watch around the cathedral is now justified, "because we do not want them to occupy it again."

FDR'S UNGO NAMES DELEGATION TO NEGOTIATIONS

PA061630 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 6 Jun 86

[By Gabriel Smirnow]

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR, announced today that the Salvadoran armed opposition will send a top-level delegation to the third round of negotiations proposed by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Ungo made this statement during a news conference at Socialist Party [PS] headquarters in this capital. Duarte's proposal is "ambiguous, suspicious, and propagandistic," but the FDR-FMLN accepts it because dialogue is positive, said Ungo, who is touring several European capitals.

The delegation to the negotiations will be made up of Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora for the FDR and Commanders Joaquin Villalobos and Leonel Gonzalez for the FMLN. Observers in Paris have stressed that Villalobos' appointment is significant because he is the foremost leader of the People's Revolutionary Army, which maintains strong positions throughout El Salvador's northwestern region. Villalobos, who is regarded as one of the most radical and intransigent guerrilla commanders, did not participate in either of the two previous negotiations with the Salvadoran Government, and his participation in the coming negotiation has therefore given rise to much expectation.

We are adhering to the basic points in our previous position, which we believe is realistic, including the integration of all of the forces which are currently struggling, because the fact is that there are two armies, Ungo said. However, we are prepared to negotiate, to advance step by step, until we reach agreements that will lead to a political solution, he noted.

However, this is not the time for big results because there is a decisive factor, the presence and position of the United States, which seeks to heighten tension in the region, he added.

Questioned about the possibility of signing the Contadora peace document soon, as hinted in coincidental statements by Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez and Salvadoran Assembly President Guillermo Guevara during a conference recently in Strasbourg, the FDR leader said this would be a positive development. Several points in the document are aimed at resolving domestic and national problems, and consequently its signing "would have a positive impact" on the situation in El Salvador, the revolutionary leader remarked. Ungo noted, however, that President Duarte's government "is bluffing with regard to its interest in signing the document."

Ungo reported that he had met with PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin and that he will meet tonight with PCF [French Communist Party] leaders. In addition, he stressed that he had been received by officials of the French Presidency and External Relations Ministry. We hope to be able to count on the support of the French Government for a better [words indistinct], as happened with previous ones.

Finally, asked whether he would meet with Ramirez since both are in Paris, Ungo responded that he was trying to arrange a meeting.

'Very Interested' in Dialogue

PA062345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2138 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 6 Jun (EFE) -- Today the president of the Salvadoran FDR, Guillermo M. Ungo, announced in Paris that an important delegation will be sent to meet with the Salvadoran regime. Ungo, leader of the political wing of the Salvadoran guerrillas, said in a news conference that his party was "very interested" in the call for dialogue made on 1 June by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The FDR leader commented that he wanted a "high-level meeting" with the Salvadoran Government leaders and that he expected this meeting would be held in San Salvador. According to Ungo, the delegation will be made up of himself, FDR leaders, and Commanders Joaquin Villalobos and Leonel Gonzalez of the FMLN.

As for this "dialogue," the FDR president noted the existence of "propoals" by the opposition movements; however, he did not provide additional details on those proposals. Ungo said that on 30 May he met in Panama with San Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, "mediator" between the opposition and the authorities.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO DENIES MILITARY CHANGES UPCOMING

PA081955 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo has announced that in the next few days some political and military events will take place. He said that in order to keep the people interested he would not give details.

He did say, however, that the events will serve to refute reports about the Army and the government. He noted that the news will be announced at public events.

President Cerezo stated that no changes will be made among the commanders and staff because this is not the time for that. He said that there are specific times for doing that, and that Army regulations in this regard are being observed. The Army is exerting no pressure to stop the creation of the investigation commission requested by GAM [Mutual Support Group], President Cerezo said. He noted: The exact opposite is true. The Army, some officers, have said that this is a decision of the courts and it will be respected. The political and military events that will take place will serve to refute all these reports, the president said.

Cerezo also explained why he did not accept the document the GAM tried to give him 2 days ago. He said he would not accept it because the investigation is being handled by the Supreme Court of Justice. The Supreme Court, he said, has assigned a court to handle the habeas corpus petitions from GAM.

Cerezo noted that the investigation commission that GAM wants cannot be formed because its functions would be the same as those already being handled by the justice appointed by the Supreme Court. He added that so long as the Supreme Court is handling the case, the government cannot intervene. However, he added, if after a report is presented there are enough reasons for appointing a commission, this will be done.

GAM LEADERS STRONGLY CRITICIZE CEREZO, GOVERNMENT

PA070141 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Mutual Support Group, GAM, today issued its harshest criticism of the government in the recent past at the conclusion of a meeting between President Vinicio Cerezo, GAM President Nineth Montenegro de Garcia, and other leaders of that organization. Garcia accused the government of negligence regarding efforts to trace the whereabouts of people who have been reported missing or kidnapped in the past several years.

[Begin Garcia recording] The government lied mercilessly. We were promised.... [changes thought] We are surprised that the press was not allowed inside. We hope that you ask the necessary questions in due time. We were promised that the investigative commission would be sworn in on 21 June. We were asked to draft and submit an operational charter for that commission to present to the Supreme Court of Justice.

However, several days ago Danilo Varias called to say that the meeting was off because at that time they were meeting with the president of the Supreme Court of Justice. We had submitted a writ of habeas corpus to the president of the Supreme Court.

President Cerezo said that the investigative commission will be created when he is ready -- those are his exact words. He claimed he changed his mind because we are appealing to the Supreme Court of Justice. However, are not the various branches of government independent from one another?

Now he wants to use the writ of habeas corpus and the Supreme Court as a sort of investigative committee. We reject this outright.

We will not remain silent, because this is one of the dirtiest political maneuvers that the Christian Democratic government has used. They are protecting a minority -- the military -- who murder our people. We will fight for the creation of that commission, even if it costs us our lives. He said that he will do it when he is ready and when he needs to. However, we believe that the violence is continuing, as are the disappearances. The deceit by and complicity between him and the Army are now more obvious than ever before. [end recording]

Another GAM leader said that today's meeting with President Cerezo took place amid a great deal of tension.

[Begin unidentified GAM leader recording] We are very concerned about the repressive measures that might be taken against Mrs Garcia and the other members of the GAM. The meeting with President Cerezo was not particularly cordial. He was quite arrogant and domineering. He said: We will do what I say, what I want. I have changed my mind.

We were completely disappointed. We told him that we will not be brushed off as a group of naive people or fools, as he attempted to do. We said we will take many measures. We will not remain passive.

The creation of the investigative commission -- and you will read later what its definitions and functions are -- will clearly affect the interests of the Army, which is directly responsible for the disappearances. They thus began a campaign of destabilization, accusing the president of GAM of being a communist, a Marxist, with links to the international communist movement. They also began to organize another group of relatives of missing and arrested relatives.

We said this was a move by the Army. Now, as a result of President Cerezo's stance -- and we will modify ours as well -- it is expected that the measures to intimidate us will be stepped up. They can even lead to violence, as in March and April. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

FDN REPORTS EPS ATTACK ON PATROL, FRG HOSTAGES

PA061843 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel FDN has announced here that the patrol holding the eight internationalist Germans was attacked this morning by troops of the Sandinist People's Army. An FDN spokesman told ACAN-EFE that "the Sandinist attack violates all the agreements reached with the Governments of Nicaragua and the FRG for the release of the prisoners."

The source added that they did not know whether the Sandinists inflicted casualties on the patrol of the "Hermenegildo Gonzalez" task force, belonging to the "Jorge Salazar" regional command. Nor is it known if there were dead or wounded among the Germans being held by the Nicaraguan rebels since 17 May, the source added.

EPS Denies Attack

PA062126 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2101 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Defense Ministry denied today that EPS troops had attacked a rebel patrol holding eight FRG volunteer workers.

The source added that the Army has not carried out any military actions during the past few days in the area where the contras are holding their hostages.

The FDN reported in Honduras today that the EPS attacked with all kinds of artillery fire and aircraft a rebel commando which is holding the hostages. The eight FRG citizens are being held by a patrol of the "Hermenegildo Gonzalez" task force of the "Jorge Salazar" anti-Sandinist regional command.

After denying the attack, a Defense Ministry spokesman said that the Sandinist troops "are being very careful, as this is a very delicate matter."

Fate of Hostages 'Uncertain'

PA071402 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1320 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jun (DPA) -- The fate of the eight German volunteers kidnapped 3 weeks ago by the contras in Nicaragua was uncertain today following a Sandinist attack yesterday on the hill where they were going to be turned over to FRG plenipotentiary Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, a spokesman of the Nicaragua Opposition Union (UNO) and the FDN said in Tegucigalpa today. The Sandinist Army's attack on the guerrillas who are holding the Germans took place in El Tigre Hill in southern Zelaya, 80 km north of the Nicaraguan border with Costa Rica.

According to the anti-Sandinist spokesman, that was the location where they had agreed with the FRG Government to turn over the kidnapped volunteers. According to what Frank Arana, of the UNO-FDN communications center, told DPA early this morning by telephone, the German Government had arranged with the Managua government [words indistinct] this month to facilitate the turnover of the German volunteers. However the UNO-FDN spokesman added, the truth was violated by the Sandinist Army.

According to what had been agreed, a Sandinist Army helicopter with two representatives of the Nicaraguan Government was to pick up the eight volunteers on El Tigre Hill. That hill, Arana said, had been specifically identified to the Sandinist pilots prior to the helicopter's departure from the Managua airport.

Arana said that the helicopter, in which special German negotiator Wischnewski was also apparently traveling, never arrived at the location. Instead, Sandinist troops appeared, opening fire on the counterrevolutionary patrol holding the eight hostages. "So far we do not know the fate of the group after yesterday's attack when the communication with our forces and the prisoners was cut off," Arana told DPA early this morning.

The contra spokesman added that he has notified the Bonn government about what took place, and he held the Managua government responsible for the fate of the German prisoners. Arana reiterated the initial proposal of the UNO-FDN to have the International Red Cross participate in the return of the kidnapped volunteers, and he condemned the "Sandinist regime's lamentable opposition to that participation."

The UNO-FDN spokesman said that Michael Jansen, chief of the cabinet of the German Foreign Ministry and special ambassador; Josef Thesing, director of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation; and Eckerhard Schober, FRG ambassador in Tegucigalpa, participated on behalf of the Bonn government in the agreement for the turnover of the Germans.

U.S. Government Responsible

PA071537 Managua International Service in Spanish 1355 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The U.S. Government has broken the agreement for the release of the eight German volunteers kidnapped by its mercenary bands. The Reagan administration is responsible for the danger and risks that the kidnapped persons in the hands of the Somozists guards may face. Yesterday the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a communique reporting on the case of the German citizens who should have been released by the contras yesterday.

Alejandro Bendana, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, gives details:

[Begin recording] [Bendana] The Foreign Ministry has issued a communique informing the international community about our deep concern over the U.S. Government's failure to fulfill the agreement we had reached to facilitate the release of the eight German citizens who were kidnapped on 17 May by mercenary forces at the service of the United States.

The Nicaraguan Government has presented the FRG Government with a proposal aimed at facilitating the release of the Germans. The proposal took into consideration the contact that the U.S. Government would make with the kidnapping mercenary group. The proposal called for the release of the kidnapped Germans at the Atlanta lumber camp. Later, upon a request from the FRG Government, the place for the release of the kidnapped persons was changed to the area of San Jose, 30 km west of El Rama, but the release of the Germans did not take place.

On 5 June, at approximately 1200, our government was told that the mercenary group had released the kidnapped Germans at the place known as El Tigre Hill, 6 km north of San Jose. Our government, on the basis of the agreement, proceeded to facilitate the mobilization of Mr Wischniewski to the site. It has been verified that the information was false and that the kidnapped Germans remain in the hands of the mercenary group.

In view of this sudden change in the situation, because the Germans were not released, the Nicaraguan Government now holds the U.S. Government responsible for whatever risk and danger [the kidnapped Germans may face] as a result of the failure to fulfill the agreement and once again reiterates its call for orders to secure the immediate release of the kidnapped Germans.

The Nicaraguan Government also reaffirms its guarantee that the troops of the Sandinist People's Army will not go into action at the moment of the release of the kidnapped Germans at an agreed-on site or during the withdrawal of the mercenary bands.

This has a Managua, 6 June 1986 dateline.

[Unidentified Reporter] Companero Bendana, there have been reports -- especially from Honduran radio stations -- that the EPS has been carrying out activities in the area where the kidnapped German volunteers reportedly are. We would like to ask you to comment on this.

[Bendana] The acts are clear. The mercenary bands reportedly were ordered by the U.S. Government to release the kidnapped Germans at a given place. At that moment the EPS would locate them and permit the deployment of the mercenary forces. Evidently the mercenary forces have not received clear-cut orders from the U.S. Government for the release of the eight kidnapped Germans. It is evident that the mercenaries are continuing to use them as a crutch.

Therefore we have to hold the U.S. Government responsible for whatever danger may result from this situation. At the same time we are reaffirming our commitment and our disposition to do everything possible to secure the release, as soon as possible, of the kidnapped Germans. [end recording]

Germans 'In Good Health'

PA072017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1926 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The eight West German volunteers who were captured in Nicaragua on 17 May by rebels "are in good health," Frank Arana, a spokesman for the anti-Sandinist FDN has told AFP. Arana said: The FDN tried to deliver the internationalists on 5 June, but the patrol assigned to do this "was attacked the morning of 6 June by the EPS. We lost contact with the rebels Friday, but we reestablished it today."

Arana explained that the FDN established contact with the rebels last night. The rebels said they "had no major problem as a result of the attack but had to move." Arana was asked if the contras had any casualties, and he responded that there was no mention of this and therefore the members of the patrol as well as the Germans "are in good health." He said that contact with a Bonn government delegation in this capital was maintained yesterday and continues today "to create new alternatives and proposals" in order to deliver the kidnapped Germans.

However, he noted: "I do not believe there will be an opportunity to release them this weekend."

9 June Deadline for Release

PA082315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government set a deadline of 1800 9 June for the anti-Sandinists to release the eight West German volunteer workers, President Daniel Ortega has warned. The Nicaraguan president did not wish to say what might happen if the contras do not meet the deadline, but he noted that the EPS is in a position to launch a military operation to rescue the Germans. These volunteers have been held by the contra guerrillas since 17 May.

This information was announced by Ortega after he met this afternoon with Social Democratic politician Hans-Juergen Wischniewski, FRG envoy to aid in the release of the hostages. The rebels must release the German hostages in the small township of San Jose in southeastern Nicaragua territory within the deadline, President Ortega stated.

D'ESCOTO RETURNS FROM PANAMA, VIEWS CONTADORA

PA090059 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0015 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has said that the results of the latest meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups proved that those who were saying that the peacemaking groups "were dying" have "failed." The head of the Sandinist diplomacy returned yesterday from Panama, where on 5, 6, and 7 June he attended the meeting of the 13 Latin American foreign ministers.

A Foreign Ministry source said today that D'Escoto will hold a news conference in the next few days to report on his views regarding the study of the new document presented by Contadora. In statements for the official newspaper BARRICADA, D'Escoto described the Panama City meeting, held on 6 and 7 June, as "very positive." The Panama Declaration was read during this meeting.

D'Escoto said that this meeting proved that "those who were bent on spreading the idea that Contadora was dying had failed." D'Escoto continued: "It was clearly established that Contadora remains firm in its commitment to get the Central American states to direct their policies, strictly complying with the principles of international law and the UN Charter."

The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister stressed that the results of the Contadora meeting in Panama "are steps that bring us closer to the day when the agreement will be signed." D'Escoto said that the document presented by the Contadora Group is very lengthy. "We promised to study it carefully and present our views," the Sandinist foreign minister said.

On Saturday in Panama City the Contadora Group presented the Central American nations with its final version of the document for peace in the region. Contadora does not want the main aspects of the document to be changed.

D'ESCOTO ON ICJ DECISION, U.S. AGGRESSION

PA070123 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The United States does not respect the principles of the UN Charter. We shall see now what attitude they will assume regarding the ruling of the International Court of Justice [ICJ] as they have always said they respect the decisions made by the highest international court.

Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto made this statement when approached by approximately 30 Panamanian journalists in Panama City. Regarding the Contadora Group's efforts, D'Escoto said that although the peace act will not be signed, the meeting will be useful to outline the future steps that must be taken to bring the negotiations to an end.

D'Escoto said that although he does not have much faith in the United States, he hopes that the U.S. Government will soon decide to stop its attacks on Nicaragua.

RAMIREZ VISITS FRANCE, TALKS WITH MITTERRAND

For reportage on the visit of Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado to France, including coverage of his remarks on the contadora talks and his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 9 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIQUE ON FRUSTRATED HIJACKING ATTEMPT

PA080249 Managua International Service in Spanish 2358 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Communique issued by the Interior Ministry in Managua on 7 June]

[Text] The Interior Ministry's Directorate of Public and International Relations informs the Nicaraguan people that at 0930 on 7 June a man armed with a revolver entered an Aeronica airliner that was about to leave for El Salvador and Mexico with 78 [as heard] passengers on board. The hijacker threatened to kill the passengers and demanded the presence of a Salvadoran diplomat and his immediate transfer to El Salvador.

Since the beginning of the ordeal Interior Ministry authorities strove to find an adequate resolution of the serious situation created by this act of terrorism, with a constant view to minimizing the dangers to the passengers any action would entail. Shortly before 1300 Interior Ministry troops succeeded in subduing the hijacker without firing a single shot or hurting any of the passengers.

The hijacker, who is being held by the authorities, was identified as Martin Martinez Lacayo, 21, with a record of detention on charges of theft in 1981. Martinez Lacayo planned the action to eventually reach the United States, where one of his sisters lives.

Hijacking 'Not Political'

PA080404 Managua International Service in Spanish 2344 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The frustrated attempt to hijack an Aeronica airliner was resolved without incident or personal injury to the passengers or crew. None of the pilots was on board at the time of the attempted hijacking, thus complicating things for the would-be hijacker, because a plane without a pilot is as useful as a gun without bullets.

Here is a statement by Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of the General Directorate of State Security.

[Begin recording] [Cerna, in progress] ...our main concern was the safety of the passengers. Our special units stood by for awhile, and the problem was resolved as we planned.

[Unidentified reporter] It appears to have been a lightning-speed operation, Commander.

[Cerna] Yes, it was, because problems of this kind must be handled swiftly to prevent injuries and harm to innocent people.

[Reporter] Are you happy with the results of the operation?

[Cerna] Of course we are, because we wanted above all to prevent any injuries to the passengers.

[Reporter] Was this politically motivated?

[Cerna] No, it was not political.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] cannot cross. Now the public has access to the balconies. It appears that...

[Cerna, interrupting] Naturally. That is the problem. Taking into consideration the people's requests to go out to the balconies, we opened up the balconies. The possibility exists. However, there was fortunately no major problem. The boy will be treated according to the law.

[Reporter] Is the plane going to take off, Commander?

[Cerna] Yes. What we have done is to allow the passengers off to see their families to calm them down. It has been a difficult situation. The flight will then proceed according to its plan. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE CABLE TELEVISION SERVICE

PA070210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2219 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- It was learned today that the Sandinist government will soon begin selling cable television service, following the installation of parabolic antennas in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Ministry of Telecommunications and Postal Service, TELCOR, told a local newspaper that technicians and high-ranking officials of TELCOR travelled to the United States to arrange for the purchase and installation of cable services in Nicaragua.

The cable television service will cost \$50 a month, and subscribers will be able to get seven channels, including Soviet, Mexican, and U.S. stations. The system allows reception of an indefinite number of channels through the installation of parabolic dishes.

The system is very common in the United States, and it allows subscribers to receive up to 100 channels from all over the world, according to the newspaper. The installation of the cable service makes it easier to obtain "more truthful and rapid information," the newspaper states in conclusion.

OFFICIAL NOTE DENIES U.S. STATEMENT ON VISITS

PA061825 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Cuban Government has described statements by a U.S. Transportation Department spokesman as false and unfounded. The spokesman said that our country has lifted the ban on visits to Cuba by citizens of Cuban descent residing in the United States.

An official note published in newspaper GRANMA, which is edited in Havana, recalls that Cuba decided to suspend immigration agreements with the United States and restrict the visits of residents and citizens of Cuban descent in that country due to anti-Cuban broadcasts by a [word indistinct] station, which Washington named after Cuba's national hero.

After referring to the imperialists' prepotence and the offense that this action constitutes for the Cuban people's dignity, the official note states that due to strictly humanitarian reasons, and as an exception to these measures, the Cuban Government has allowed some of the people in question temporary entry to Cuba. The newspaper stresses that Cuba is firmly maintaining the decision adopted in this regard in May 1985, as long as the problem that originated the decision is not resolved in a satisfactory manner.

Finally, the Cuban Government note states that it is obvious as well as useless for the Yankee spokesmen to try to confuse and deceive the American public opinion with falsehoods such as these, because their most brilliant spokesmen understand that immigration agreements are incompatible with immoral acts and the use of force, such as the anti-Cuban broadcasts.

GRANMA Reaction

FL061812 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Today's GRANMA, our party's Central Committee official organ, reports on its front page that a statement made by Allan Pollak, spokesman for the U.S. Transportation Department, is absolutely false and unfounded. The spokesman told the press that the Cuban Government has lifted a ban on Cuban citizens residing in the United States traveling to Cuba and that it took that action without U.S. encouragement.

GRANMA underscored that the Cuban Government had decided to end travel agreements with the United States and drastically restrict visits of Cuban and U.S. citizens of Cuban origin residing in that country because of the opening of an anti-Cuban radio station which the U.S. Government gave the name of the Cuban national hero. This adds to the typical imperialistic arrogance which insults the Cuban people's dignity.

GRANMA indicates that Cuba firmly upholds the decision implemented in May 1985 calling off travel agreements and other measures. This responds to a moral policy inasmuch as no satisfactory solutions to the problem which caused it were found.

It is very obvious that the useless intention of Yankee spokesmen is to confuse or deceive U.S. public opinion with falsehoods such as the one issued by Allan Pollack. Knowledgeable U.S. people understand that travel agreements are not compatible with immoral and power practices such as the anti-Cuban broadcasts, our Communist Party's Central Committee official organ stresses.

FURTHER ON SINKING OF VESSEL BY S. AFRICA

FL070113 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A missile-carrying launch and a unit of frogmen belonging to the racist South Africans have carried out a treacherous act of aggression against Angola's Namibe port in the Southeastern part of the country. The aggressive missile-carrying launch was a "Richard" [as heard] equipped with Israeli-made Scorpion missiles and it fired at three fuel containers while frogmen placed mines on three civilian ships, merchant ships docked at the port.

As a result, the 6,000-ton ship from Havana, the Havana, was sunk. It was unloading food supplies for the Angolan population in accordance with coastal traffic rules and in cooperation with the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Two Soviet merchant ships were damaged but there were no reports of casualties. The Cuban crew of the Havana reported no deaths or injuries.

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES I.A. TOUR, CONTADORA PEACE ACT

FL060308 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0202 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, has said that the Contadora Group's peace act for Central America will definitely not be signed tomorrow, 6 June, but that does not mean it is a final date for negotiations.

The Cuban leader, who is concluding a 12-day visit to Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, and Mexico, granted an exclusive interview to the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR.

To borrow a statement made by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, Rodriguez said 6 June is a fundamental date, but not a fatal one. One has to give the Contadora process continuity, Rodriguez said.

During his interview, Rodriguez, who is also a member of the PCC Politburo, referred to his meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. The Cuban vice president said De la Madrid's recent speech defends Mexican dignity. Rodriguez referred to his 3 June meeting with the Mexican president, saying he congratulated De la Madrid on his recent speech in Sonora, Mexico. That speech was a reaffirmation that Mexico will not pay its foreign debt at the expense of the Mexican people and it will not exceed its financial capabilities. This confirms that Mexico is on a road that is becoming more common among Latin American countries, said Rodriguez. This summarizes my satisfaction with the words spoken by the Mexican president, said the Cuban vice president.

In Peru, Rodriguez said he was able to verify that country's strong opinion and firm stance on the foreign debt. With Peruvian President Alan Garcia, said Rodriguez, we agreed on the need for greater comprehension in Latin America in resisting foreign influences that aggravate the foreign debt and trade. We also shared Garcia's opinion that 6 June is not a final date for Contadora negotiations, Rodriguez said. If there is no possibility of signing the peace act, he said, the conversations must be continued.

Despite its deficiencies, the Contadora Group is a useful tool in the Central America peace process and its actions must be continued, said the Cuban vice president. In his interview with the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR, Rodriguez stressed Cuba's position on the postponement of the signing of the Contadora peace act scheduled for tomorrow.

Reviewing his meetings with the presidents of those nations, Rodriguez said he also discussed Contadora and Central America with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. From Patagonia to Mexico, there is a Latin America that is more united and resistant to foreign pressures, concluded the Cuban vice president.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL061336 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] DPRK Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun arrived in Havana last night at the head of the DPRK delegation to the meeting of the bilateral consultative commission for scientific and technical cooperation. Ricardo Cabrisas, minister of foreign trade, who heads the Cuban delegation in these conversations, received his colleague from the brother Asian country at the airport.

Sessions Begin

FL070312 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0208 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The 10th session of the Cuban-DPRK economic and scientific technical consultative commission has begun in Havana. The meeting is being presided over by Ricardo Cabrisas and Choe Chong-kun, foreign trade ministers from Cuba and the DPRK, respectively. During the work meetings, they will review the progress of the agreements reached at the ninth session, development of economic relations, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation.

Cooperation between the two countries has been in the areas of health, agriculture, production of [word indistinct] for basic and food purposes, and fishing which has been in the form of donations (?in exchange) for experiences and technical assistance. The present meeting will analyze the possibility of cattle breeding through the Cuban-Korean genetic friendship center at the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm and the DPRK (Chong Wa) milk farm.

Malmierca Meets With Minister

FL071151 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has met in Havana with DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun, who is in our country heading a delegation attending the 10th Cuban-Korean inter-governmental meeting for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The encounter was held in a fraternal and friendly climate during which views on the progress of bilateral relations were exchanged, especially in the areas of trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

16,000 PERSONS EVACUATED IN GRANMA PROVINCE

FL061808 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In Granma Province, the evacuation of 16,000 persons has been reported, including that of students from various schools in the countryside. Some 46,000 head of cattle have been relocated to safe, high ground. In Granma Province, flooding was originated by the overflowing of the tributaries of the Cauto River, causing serious damage to roads and highways. Land communications between Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo were reestablished when the waters of the Cautillo River went down. In Granma Province, the disappearance of two children in accidents caused by imprudence was reported.

HAITIGEN NAMPHY ANNOUNCES ELECTIONS FOR 1987

PA081321 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1031 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 8 Jun (DPA) -- Last night the ruling civilian-military junta announced that on 7 February 1988 -- 2 years after the overthrow of the Duvalier dictatorship -- it will turn over power to a government that will be "freely elected" in 1987. The announcement was made by the chief of the junta, General Henri Namphy, in response to 5 days of demonstrations and protests throughout Haiti demanding the removal of a key member of the junta, Colonel Williams Regala, and of Finance Minister Leslie Delatour and Information Minister Colonel Herard Abraham.

Gen Namphy, who appeared on television to promise the transfer of power to a freely elected government in February 1988, termed as "groundless fantasies" the accusations against all other members of his regime, who have been accused of being "collaborators" with Duvalierism. The protests in the past few days have caused at least two deaths.

In a 40-minute television speech, General Namphy, former chief of the army during the time of the overthrown "President-for-life" Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier (now a refugee in France), said that he will not be a candidate for the presidency of Haiti.

One of the most criticized members of the junta, Col Abraham appeared on television after Namphy to announce the timetable for the 1987 elections. Col Abraham said that the priorities now are: 1) to regulate the political parties by decree; 2) to form a constituent assembly; 3) to draft a liberal, democratic constitution.

Electoral Timetable Announced

PA081643 Paris AFP in Spanish 1514 GMT 8 Jun 86

[By Dominique Levanti]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 8 Jun (AFP) -- General elections for president and parliamentarians will be held in November 1987 in Haiti, and the country's president-elect will be sworn in on 7 February 1988, 2 years after the overthrow of Duvalier's regime. Colonel Herard Abraham, minister of information and public relations, made this announcement last night on behalf of General Namphy, who is the president of the National Government Council (CNG).

The principal phases of the CNG's political and electoral timetable are as follows:

June 1986, organization of the rural sections (agrarian provinces) and receipt of the peasants' lists of demands.

July 1986, decree about the existence of political parties and in connection with the press.

October 1986, election of a constituent assembly.

January 1987, vote on the constitution by the constituent assembly deputies.

February 1987, popular referendum for the ratification of the new Haitian constitution and proclamation of said constitution.

March 1987, electoral law and preparation of voter lists.

July 1987, local (rural peasant section) and municipal elections.

September 1987, beginning of the electoral campaign for the presidential and legislative elections.

November 1987, presidential and legislative elections.

December 1987, proclamation of results.

January 1988, establishment of the legislative bodies.

7 February 1988, swearing in of new Haitian president-elect.

Before this timetable was announced, in a speech delivered in French and Creole, Gen Namphy urged the people to remain calm and announced that next week he will begin "consultations with all representative sectors in Haiti" and that he hoped "to lead the country to a transition period without breaks between past and future." Without explicitly mentioning them, the CNG president defended the presence in the government of Interior and National Defense Minister Colonel Williams Regala and Finance and Economy Minister Leslie Delatour.

As he invited Haitians "To help the national Army fulfill its task," Gen Namphy asked that those "seeking to destabilize the armed forces" not be listened to. After recalling that the overthrow of the Duvalier regime was "an operation of the people and the Army," he emphasized: "It is impossible to resolve the unemployment problem without stability and peace." He added that 12,000 jobs have been lost since 7 February of this year.

The CNG president also announced measures that will benefit the peasants, among them the breeding of Antillean black hogs, similar to the original Haitian hogs which were exterminated by the Duvalierist regime with the help of the United States and Canada as part of a campaign against the African swine fever.

Gen Namphy also announced that popular solutions would be found for several state enterprises, for example the Darbonne sugar mill (35 km southeast of Port-au-Prince) and for the Eanol oil factory, which according to a confidential report from the U.S. Embassy in Haiti, would be closed by the economics and finance minister. The announcement of the closing of the two factories had caused much commotion in the country. Shortly after the announcement, the minister had said in a news conference that the two companies would be transformed into cooperatives.

POLITICIANS CALL FOR 3-DAY GENERAL STRIKE

PA071420 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1347 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 7 Jun (REUTER) -- The Haitian politicians who demanded that military leader General Henri Namphy remove three ministers said yesterday that they will support him as chief of a civilian cabinet.

The politicians, representing the opposition and human rights groups, called for a 3-day general strike beginning on Monday to exert pressure for the dismissal of Interior Minister Williams Regala and Finance Minister Leslie Delatour. The other minister whose removal they had demanded, Aubelin Jolicoeur, secretary of state for information, resigned yesterday.

Justice Minister Francois Latortue promised in a radio message that democratic elections would be held within 18 months. Latortue said that the Government Council, which took office after President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier was overthrown in February, cannot replace Regala and Delatour because they have begun many projects that they must complete. "The council is working on an electoral law...and trying to create an image of a serious country so that other nations can help us. We do not want to create an image of a country that changes governments every week," he indicated.

Regala has been accused of human rights abuses under the Duvalier regime, while Delatour was harshly criticized for proposing the closing of state-owned sugar and oil plants and the sale of a cement and a flour plant to the private sector.

CHURCH JOINS CALL FOR OUSTER OF MINISTERS

PA071413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1339 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 6 Jun [date as received] (EFE) -- After remaining silent for several months, today, the Haitian Catholic Church has joined in the demand that Colonel Williams Regala, the number two man on the National Government Council resign. Meanwhile, rioting continues in the provinces. Protests and demonstrations have been held since last week throughout the country as thousands of people are demanding the resignation of Col Regala, Information Minister Herard Abraham, and Finance Minister Leslie Delatour.

Today, Bishop Romelus of the city of Jeremie, said that all of them must resign like Aubelain Jolicoeur the deputy minister of information and tourism director did.

Demonstrations continued today, especially in the cities of Les Cayes, Hinche, Petit Goave, and Port-au-Prince.

Despite yesterday's appeal for calm from the President of the National Government Council, General Henri Namphy, protests have continued. Yesterday, two persons were killed during clashes with the police. Representatives from the political parties have met to seek a solution to the country's violent situation. Regala, one of the most hated members of the National Government Council, continues holding a firm position with Namphy, despite the attacks from the opposition comprising the exiles who returned to Haiti after Jean-Claude Duvalier fled on 7 February.

PCH LEADER ON 'NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL PLOT'

PA080030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 7 Jun (APF) -- Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH) reported today in this capital that there is a national and international plot in Haiti against his political organization.

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Theodore reported the secret existence of a "Great Council of the Revolution," which is made up of former Duvalier followers and former "millionaire Tontons Macoutes," without mentioning any names.

Theodore said that the intention is to make the international public believe that there is chaos in Haiti, and that a dictatorship is the only possible form of government. "The intention is to prepare the international public for the announcement of a dictatorship or a U.S. military occupation," Theodore stressed. At the same time, he charged that he had been warned that his life, as well as General [Henri] Namphy's [president of the National Government Council] are in danger. Theodore advocated the establishment of a "people's power and a general understanding with the provisional government." In addition, Theodore said that the call made for a general strike on Tuesday by some leaders and political organizations is a "grave political mistake," as no termination date has been established.

ORDER RESTORED AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF RIOTING

PA062237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2202 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Tranquillity returned to Haiti tonight after a string of incidents that took place over the past several days causing 2 dead, one of them a military man, and approximately 15 wounded, all by gunshots. In Port-au-Prince, however, several dozen protesting youths unsuccessfully attempted to erect barricades and burn old tires, but the Army intervened quickly to disperse them.

No disturbances were reported in Gonaives, Haiti's fourth major city, 152 km northeast of the capital, which during the past several days was the scene of the most serious antigovernment demonstrations.

Feuding bands in Raboteau and Descahos, two extremely poor areas of Gonaives, clashed on Thursday night and this morning with machetes, knives, stones, sticks, and harpoons, leaving a toll of several wounded, according to correspondents in that city. Similar incidents have taken place previously in those two low-income areas and long-time rival neighborhoods.

In Cayes, the country's third city, 200 km southeast of Port-au-Prince, a peaceful demonstration in which several hundred people demanded the resignation of Finance Minister Leslie Delatour and Interior and National Defense Minister Colonel Williams Regala, took place without incident.